

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:50 ON 16 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:23:00 ON 16 MAY 2005

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
L2 11 S L1 SSS  
L3 238 S L1 SSS FULL  
L4 913 S EICOSAPENTAENOIC  
L5 896 S "EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID"  
L6 2 S L5 AND EPA  
L7 814 S DOCOSAHEXAENOIC

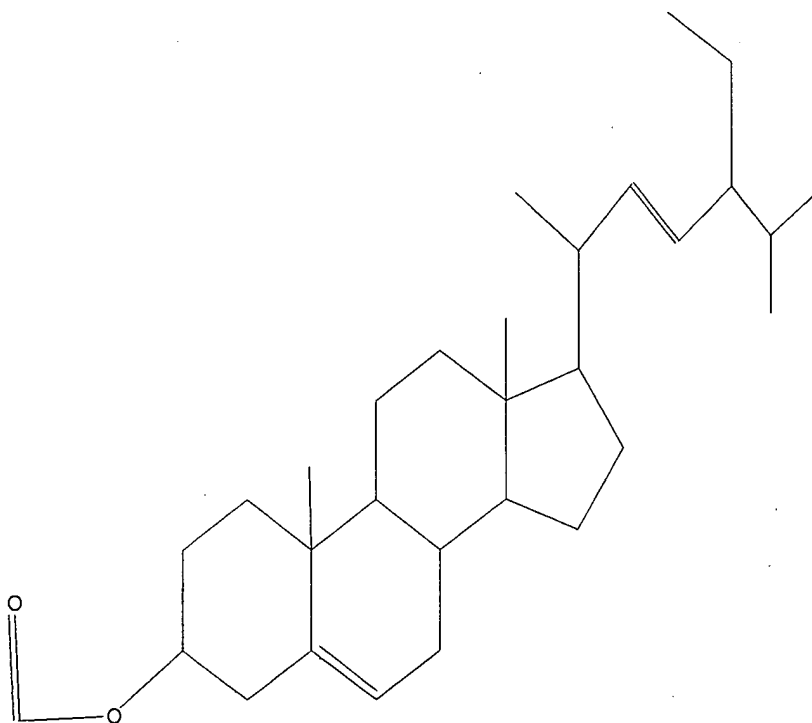
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:19 ON 16 MAY 2005

L8 353 S L3  
L9 3 S L8 AND (L4 OR L7)

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d bib abs hitstr 1-3

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:72020 CAPLUS  
DN 136:136606  
TI Method for preparing a fatty ester and use thereof in pharmaceuticals,  
cosmetics or food industry  
IN Barrault, Joeel; Boisseau, Mickael; Pouilloux, Yannick; Piccirilli,  
Antoine  
PA Laboratoires Pharmascience, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002006205	A1	20020124	WO 2001-FR2340	20010718
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2811984	A1	20020125	FR 2000-9506	20000719
	FR 2811984	B1	20040206		
	CA 2416803	AA	20020124	CA 2001-2416803	20010718
	EP 1301460	A1	20030416	EP 2001-956605	20010718
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004504291	T2	20040212	JP 2002-512112	20010718
	US 2003195367	A1	20031016	US 2003-333467	20030121
	US 6828451	B2	20041207		
PRAI	FR 2000-9506	A	20000719		
	WO 2001-FR2340	W	20010718		

OS MARPAT 136:136606

AB The invention concerns a method for preparing a fatty ester, characterized in that it consists in subjecting to an esterification reaction at least a fatty compound with  $\geq 1$  alc. compound selected from the group consisting of sterols, stanols, 4-methylsterols and their hydrogenated homologues, triterpene alcs. and their hydrogenated homologues, and mixts. thereof, in the presence of  $\geq 1$  solid catalyst selected from a group consisting of lanthanide oxides and the mixts. of said oxides. Said method enables to obtain products particularly suited for use in the field of pharmaceuticals, in particular dermatol., cosmetics and special food production (functional food products, medicinal food products and dietetic food products). Thus, reaction of 29 g mixture containing 26-31% campesterol,

16-23%

stigmasterol, 48-53%  $\beta$ -sitosterol, and traces of campestanol and  $\beta$ -sitostanol 7 h at 240° with 15 g Me laurate (I) and 500 rpm stirring in the presence of 2.316 g La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> gave 38% product at 25% I conversion and 74% sterol mixture conversion.

IT 20242-97-1P 20242-98-2P, Stigmasteryl myristate  
31615-93-7P, Stigmasteryl oleate 391921-07-6DP, esters  
with sterols or stanols 391921-09-8DP, esters with sterols or  
stanols

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial  
manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP  
(Preparation); USES (Uses)

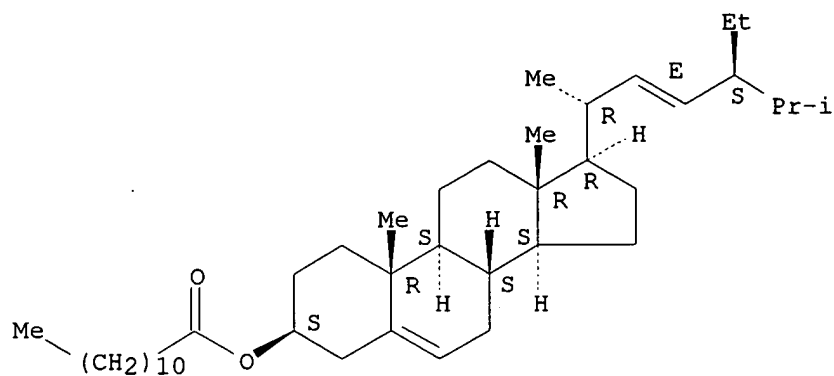
(preparing fatty ester mixts. from mixts. of sterols, stanols, triterpene  
alcs. and homologues in presence of lanthanide oxides for use in  
pharmaceuticals, cosmetics or food industry)

RN 20242-97-1 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, dodecanoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

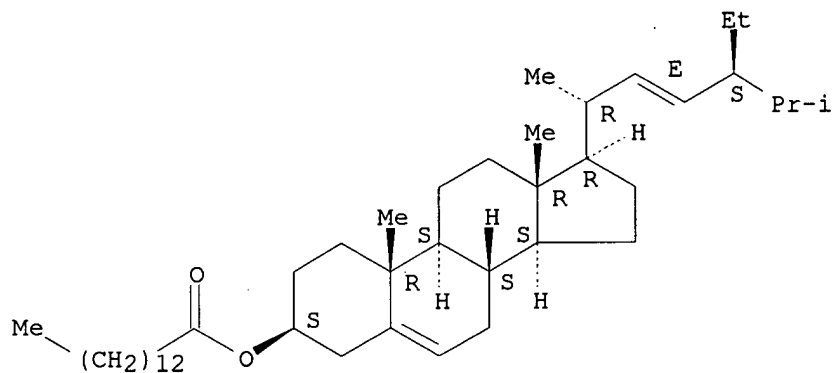
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 20242-98-2 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, tetradecanoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

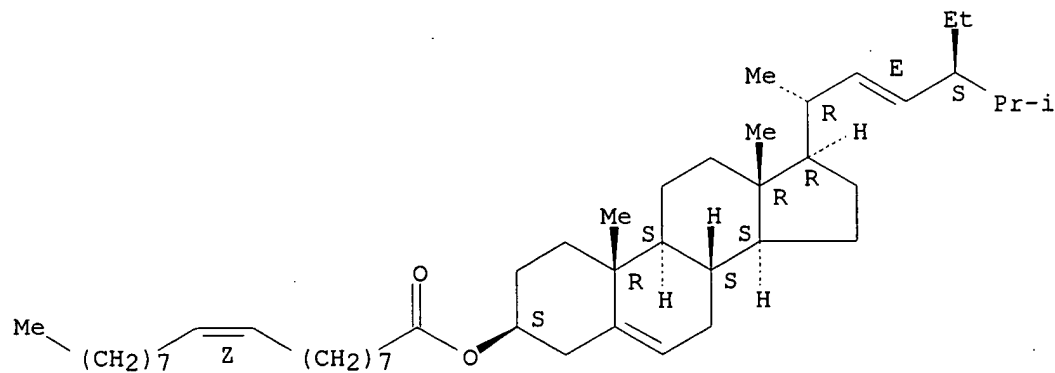
Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 31615-93-7 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (9Z)-9-octadecenoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

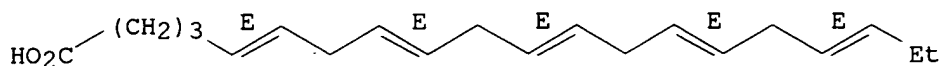
Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 391921-07-6 CAPLUS

CN 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid, (5E,8E,11E,14E,17E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

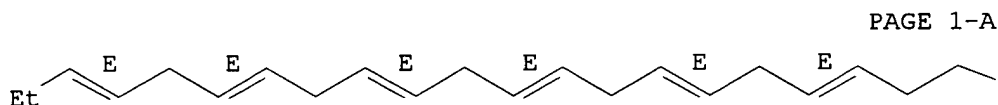
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 391921-09-8 CAPLUS

CN 4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic acid, (4E,7E,10E,13E,16E,19E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-B

CO2H

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:581443 CAPLUS

DN 135:147443

TI Anticholesteremic and triglyceride-lowering effects of compositions containing phytosterol and policosanols esters of fatty acids

IN Schersl, Endre Markovits

PA Harting S.A., Chile

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1121928	A1	20010808	EP 2001-300793	20010130
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 2002016314	A1	20020207	US 2001-772790	20010130
PRAI	CL 2000-209	A	20000131		

AB A composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol level or elevating HDL-cholesterol level or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises an ester of a policosanols or a mixture or esters of policosanols. A method for lowering LDL-cholesterol level or elevating HDL-cholesterol level or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises orally administering to said mammal a composition comprising an effective amount of an ester of a policosanols or a mixture of esters of policosanols. A composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of phytosterols wherein the acid moiety of the ester or the mixture of esters is fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid and arachidonic acid or a mixture of the esters. A method for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises orally administering to said mammal a composition comprising an effective amount

of an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of a phytosterols wherein the acid moiety of the ester or the mixture esters is a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid and arachidonic acid. A second composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal comprises an ester of a policosanol or a mixture of esters of policosanol and an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of phytosterols wherein the acid moiety of the ester of the phytosterol or the mixture of esters of the phytosterols is a fatty acid. A second method for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol in blood of a mammal or both, comprises orally administering to said mammal a composition containing an effective amount of an ester of a policosanol or a mixture of esters of policosanols, and an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of phytosterols, wherein the acid moiety of the ester of the phytosterol and the mixture of esters of the phytosterols is a fatty acid. The composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal, may also comprise a food substance or a mixture of food substances selected from table margarine, shortening, mayonnaise, vegetable oil, ice cream, milk and yogurt.

IT 32839-30-8D, eicosapentaenoic acid, esters with phytosterols

71278-15-4 71607-87-9 144338-43-2

352689-93-1 352689-94-2

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anticholesteremic and triglyceride-lowing effects of compns. containing phytosterol and policosanol esters of fatty acids)

RN 32839-30-8 CAPLUS

CN Eicosapentaenoic acid, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 506-30-9

CMF C20 H40 O2

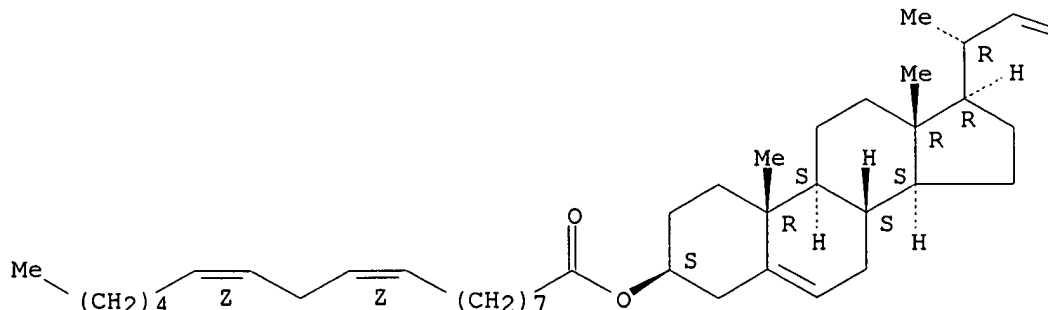
HO<sub>2</sub>C- (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>18</sub>-Me

RN 71278-15-4 CAPLUS

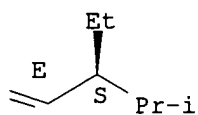
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



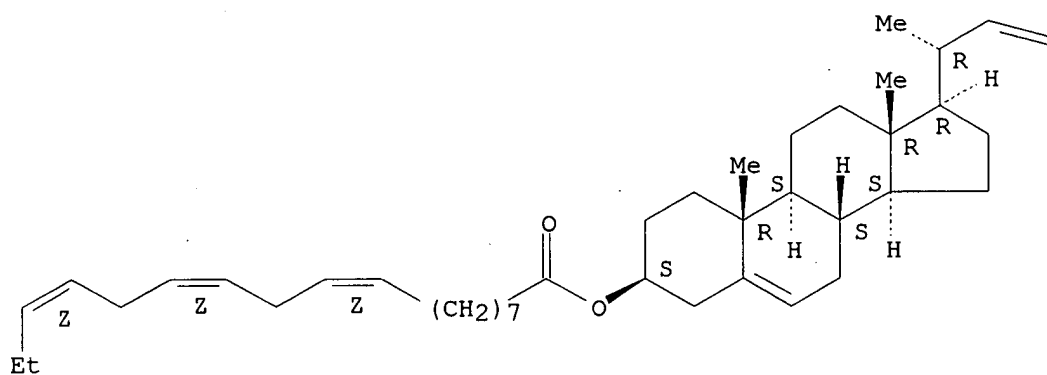
PAGE 1-B



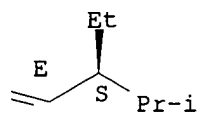
RN 71607-87-9 CAPLUS  
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (9Z,12Z,15Z)-9,12,15-octadecatrienoate,  
(3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



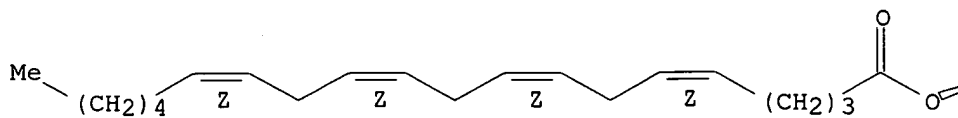
PAGE 1-B

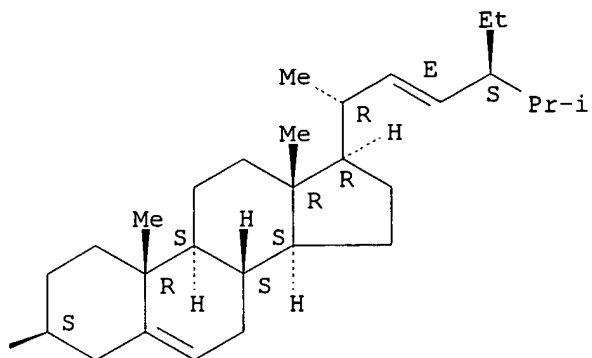


RN 144338-43-2 CAPLUS  
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoate,  
(3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



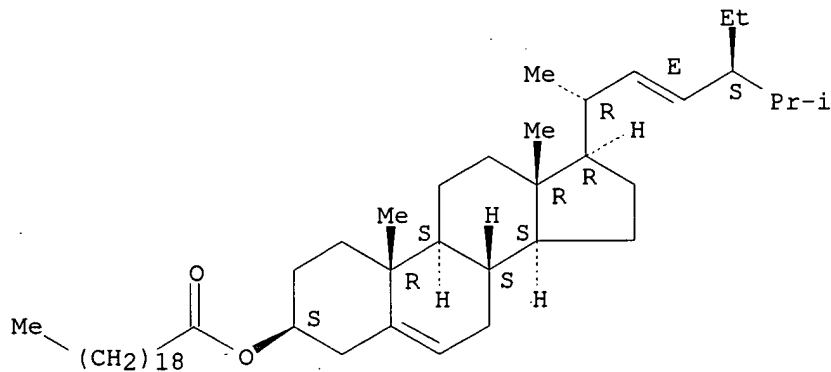


RN 352689-93-1 CAPLUS  
 CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-eicosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 110671-70-0  
 CMF C49 H86 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.

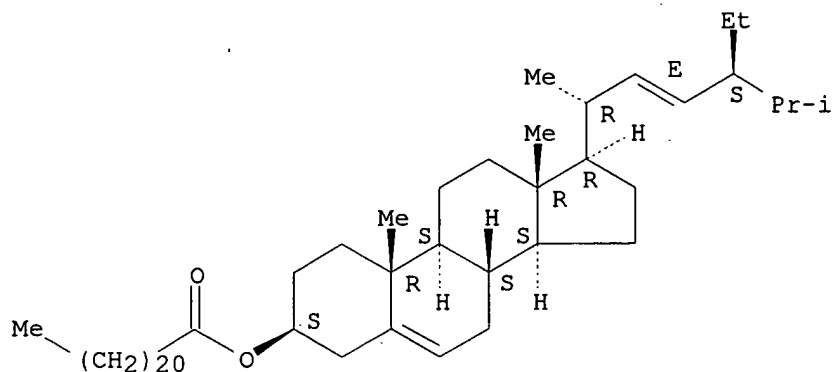


RN 352689-94-2 CAPLUS  
 CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-docosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)-  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 121193-60-0  
 CMF C51 H90 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2000:367057 CAPLUS  
DN 133:17688  
TI Preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivatives for reduction of serum cholesterol and triglycerides  
IN Burdick, David Carl; Moine, Gerard; Raederstorff, Daniel; Weber, Peter  
PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1004594	A1	20000531	EP 1999-122978	19991119
	EP 1004594	B1	20030806		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	NZ 501169	A	20010525	NZ 1999-501169	19991118
	CA 2290331	AA	20000526	CA 1999-2290331	19991119
	MX 9910678	A	20000930	MX 1999-10678	19991119
	AT 246704	E	20030815	AT 1999-122978	19991119
	ES 2204052	T3	20040416	ES 1999-122978	19991119
	JP 2000159792	A2	20000613	JP 1999-330770	19991122
	KR 2000035619	A	20000626	KR 1999-52052	19991123
	US 2002160990	A1	20021031	US 1999-448356	19991123
	NO 9905784	A	20000529	NO 1999-5784	19991125
	NO 314357	B1	20030310		
	AU 9960655	A1	20000601	AU 1999-60655	19991125
	AU 762539	B2	20030626		
	BR 9905398	A	20000808	BR 1999-5398	19991125
	CN 1256277	A	20000614	CN 1999-124382	19991126
	CN 1135233	B	20040121		
	US 2002055493	A1	20020509	US 2001-989554	20011120
PRAI	EP 1998-122412	A	19981126		
	EP 1999-119337	A	19990929		
	US 1999-448356	A3	19991123		
AB	Phytosterol and/or phytostanol esters with polyunsatd. fatty acids having from 18 to 22 carbon atoms and at least three carbon-carbon double bonds are were prepared as agents effective in reducing both serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, .91 g docosahexaenoic acid was treated with 1.03 g stigmasterol in presence of dimethylaminopyridine in CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> to give 1.0 g stigmasterol docosahexaenoate as an oil.				
IT	272107-19-4P 272107-20-7P				
	RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological				



study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);  
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of  
serum

cholesterol and triglycerides)

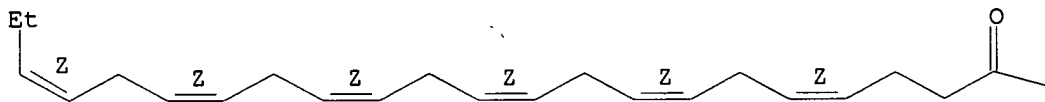
RN 272107-19-4 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-4,7,10,13,16,19-  
docosahexaenoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

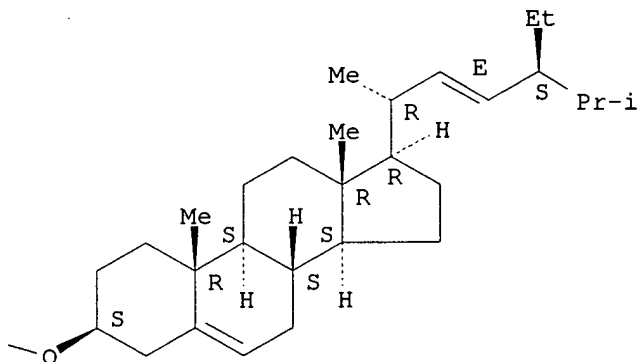
Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

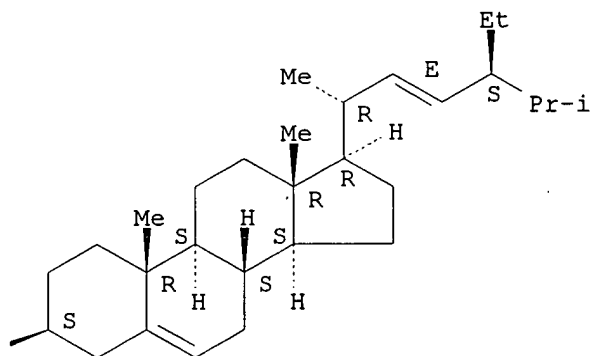
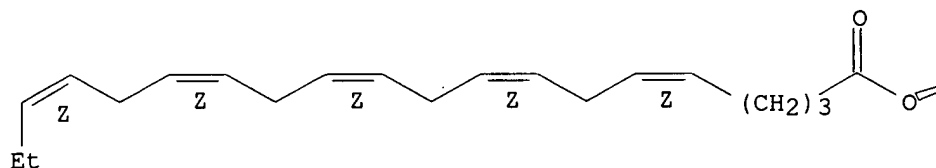


RN 272107-20-7 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-5,8,11,14,17-  
eicosapentaenoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

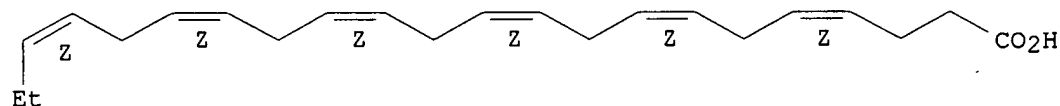
Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



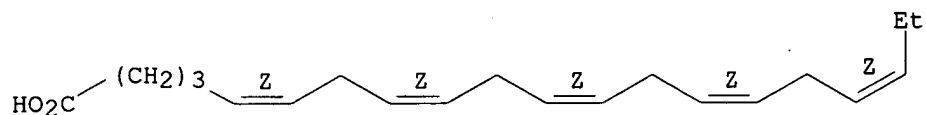
IT 6217-54-5, Docosahexaenoic acid 10417-94-4  
 81926-94-5, Ethyl docosahexaenoate 86227-47-6, Ethyl  
 eicosapentaenoate  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of  
 serum cholesterol and triglycerides)  
 RN 6217-54-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic acid, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)- (9CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 10417-94-4 CAPLUS  
 CN 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

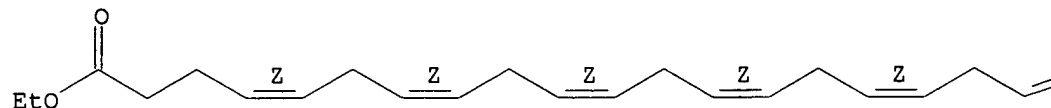


RN 81926-94-5 CAPLUS

CN 4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic acid, ethyl ester, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



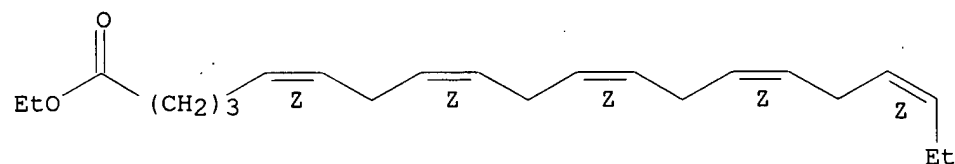
PAGE 1-B



RN 86227-47-6 CAPLUS

CN 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid, ethyl ester, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:50 ON 16 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:23:00 ON 16 MAY 2005

L1           STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
L2           11 S L1 SSS  
L3           238 S L1 SSS FULL  
L4           913 S EICOSAPENTAENOIC  
L5           896 S "EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID"  
L6           2 S L5 AND EPA  
L7           814 S DOCOSAHEXAENOIC

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:19 ON 16 MAY 2005

L8           353 S L3  
L9           3 S L8 AND (L4 OR L7)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:28:45 ON 16 MAY 2005

L10          STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
L11          20 S L10 SSS  
L12          493 S L10 SSS FULL

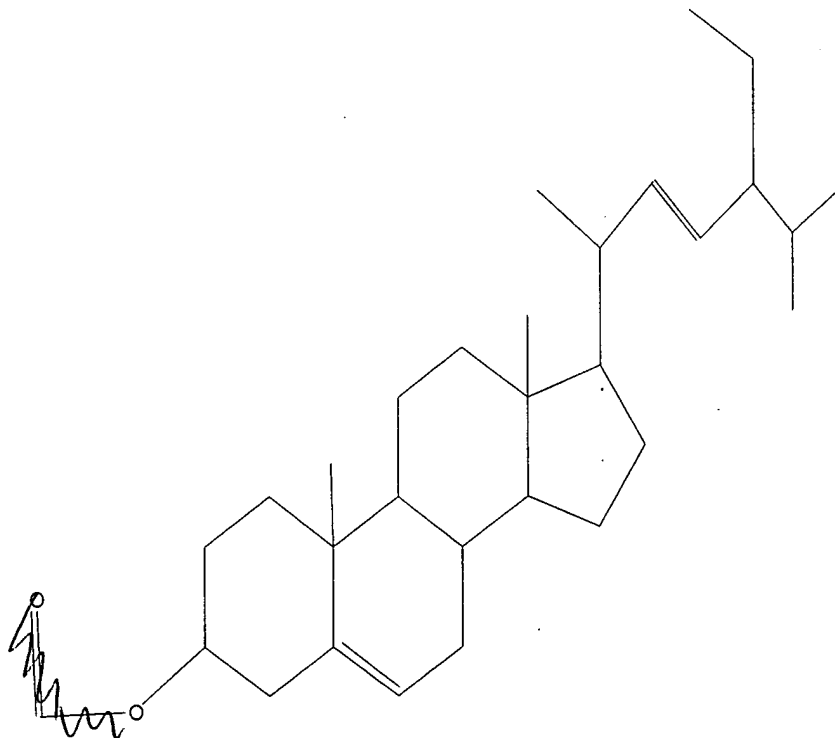
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:29:15 ON 16 MAY 2005

L13          6405 S L12  
L14          95 S L13 AND (L4 OR L7)  
L15          10 S L14 AND BAS?

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1b           STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d bib abs 1-10

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2005:71218 CAPLUS

DN 142:154360

TI Enzymic production of long chain fatty acid metal soaps

IN Schoerken, Ulrich; Busch, Stefan; Both, Sabine; Mahnke, Eike Ulf;  
Ciruelos, Santiago

PA Cognis Deutschland G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005007864	A2	20050127	WO 2004-EP7361	20040706
	WO 2005007864	A3	20050414		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

DE 10332151 A1 20050203 DE 2003-10332151 20030715

PRAI DE 2003-10332151 A 20030715

AB The invention relates to a method for the production of metal soaps, wherein alkyl esters of single or multiple unsatd. carboxylic acids are enzymically hydrolyzed in the presence of a **basic** metal salt.

The invention relates to the use of multiple unsatd. carboxylic acid metal soaps produced according to the inventive method as food supplements and/or as food additives and/or as pharmaceutical fatty acid derivs. The invention also relates to prepns. containing multiple unsatd. carboxylic acid metal salts in the form of a granulate produced according to the inventive method as carriers or capsule material and one or several addnl. components which are selected from the group which is made up of enzymes, vitamins, antioxidants, preservatives, colorants, carotenoid, sterols, flavone and isoflavone compds. and fatty acid derivs. The invention further relates to a method for the production of prepns., wherein one or several addnl. components are directly incorporated into the granulate made of multiple unsatd. carboxylic acid metal soaps during enzymic conversion, and to the use of the inventive prepns. as food supplements and/or food additives and/or as pharmaceutical fatty acid derivs.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:132408 CAPLUS

DN 140:270095

TI Nutritional evaluation of an inter-esterified perilla oil and lard in comparison with butter and margarine **based** on the survival of stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive (SHRSP) rats

AU Tatematsu, Kenjiro; Hirose, Natsuko; Ichikawa, Yuko; Fujii, Yoichi; Takami, Akira; Okuyama, Harumi

CS Dep. Prevent. Nutraceutical Sci., Fac. Pharm. Sci., Nagoya City Univ., Nagoya, 467-8603, Japan

SO Journal of Health Science (2004), 50(1), 108-111

CODEN: JHSCFD; ISSN: 1344-9702

PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

DT Journal

LA English  
AB Some kinds of vegetable oil and partially-hydrogenated oil shorten the survival of the stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive (SHRSP) rats compared with perilla seed oil, soybean oil, and lard. The n-3/n-6 ratio of constituent fatty acids, phytosterol content, and other factors in these oils have been proposed to affect the survival of this strain. Here, we examined the safety of a fat produced by the inter-esterification of perilla oil and lard (Perilla-Lard) on the **bases** of the survival of SHRSP rats. The mean survival time decreased in the order of the butter, the Perilla-Lard, the lard, the margarine, and the partially-hydrogenated soybean oil (Hyd.Soy) group. The correlations between survival time and cholesterol content or phytosterol content in the diet were analyzed, and the probable health benefits of the new margarine-type fats made of animal fats and oils with high n-3/n-6 ratios were discussed.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:60450 CAPLUS

DN 138:373524

TI Lipids as biomarkers for carbon cycling on the Northwest Shelf of Australia: results from a sediment trap study

AU Burns, Kathryn A.; Volkman, John K.; Cavanagh, Jo-Anne; Brinkman, Diane

CS Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, 4810, Australia

SO Marine Chemistry (2003), 80(2-3), 103-128

CODEN: MRCHBD; ISSN: 0304-4203

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Sediment traps were deployed on the Northwest Shelf (NWS) of Australia in Nov. 1996, to determine fluxes of organic matter and inorg. elements from the photic zone to deeper waters in a transect extending from Exmouth Shelf to Exmouth Plateau. Infiltrax II water samplers collected particulate and dissolved orgs. from the water column near the trap sites. Surface sediments and sediment cores were also collected over the study region. Lipid biomarkers were used to determine the sources of organic C and its cycling

processes on the NWS. Dry weight fluxes from the traps were 124-616 mg/m<sup>2</sup>-day and particulate organic C (POC) fluxes were 22-42 mg/m<sup>2</sup>-day. The biogenic lipids consisted of biomarkers indicative of marine zooplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria, plus traces of land plant markers. A large contribution of unresolved complex material (UCM), which is indicative of petroleum, was detected at 4 times the biogenic hydrocarbon flux at shallow stations, and ≤7 times the biogenic hydrocarbon flux at the most offshore station. There is essentially no river input, and only trace aeolian-derived material to contribute to primary production on the NWS of Australia. Most of the organic matter produced are rapidly recycled in the water column and the small fraction of lipids that settle to the sediments is already partially degraded and undergoes further rapid degradation in the surface sediments. Natural oil seeps also provide utilizable organic C to the system. The production and vertical flux rates of orgs. determined in this study are comparable to those reported in studies of shallow traps in oceanic areas from long-term studies in the Arabian Sea, and other coastal margins such as the Bay of Biscay (France) and California (USA). In offshore areas, most living lipid materials passed through the GFF filters thus invalidating POC ests. **based on** high volume sampling. To adequately assess living (particulate) C, gentle filtration of low volume seawater samples is more accurate, as shown by this solid phase absorption study of individual lipid biomarkers.

RE.CNT 89 THERE ARE 89 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2002:631385 CAPLUS

DN 138:28641  
 TI Sources and transport of organic carbon to shelf, slope, and **basin** surface sediments of the Arctic Ocean  
 AU Belicka, Laura L.; Macdonald, Robie W.; Harvey, H. Rodger  
 CS Center for Environmental Science, Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, University of Maryland, Solomons, MD, 20688, USA  
 SO Deep-Sea Research, Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers (2002), 49(8), 1463-1483  
 CODEN: DRORE7; ISSN: 0967-0637  
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Lipids in surface sediment transects across the Arctic Ocean were identified to define organic C sources and material transport in the ocean **basin**. Sterols representing diatoms (24-methylcholesta-5,24(28)-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol, 24-methylcholesta-5,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol) and dinoflagellates (4 $\alpha$ ,23,24-trimethylcholest-22-en-3 $\beta$ -ol), together with algal polyunsatd. fatty acids (20:5, 22:6), demonstrated the importance of primary production to organic matter input to the Chukchi Shelf. The presence of terrestrial biomarkers, including long-chain n-alkanes and mono- and dicarboxylic acids in shelf sediment, indicated that while the fraction of terrestrial biomarkers was small vs. marine material, the transport of allochthonous material impacts C cycling on the shelf. Algal biomarkers were observed in all surficial sediment from the central Arctic **basins**, demonstrating that some fraction of primary production reached bottom sediment despite ice cover and light limitation. Marine markers represented a small fraction of total lipids in central **basin** sediment. This implied the **basins** are less productive than shallow water, significant degradation occurs before the organic matter reaches the sediment-water interface, and substantial amts. of vascular plant material are exported to the central Arctic. Circulation and topog. features, e.g., the Transpolar Drift and the Lomonosov Ridge, appear to have an important effect on transport and focusing of terrestrial material in the Arctic Ocean **basins**.

RE.CNT 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:740287 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:155854  
 TI Identifying sources of organic matter in sediments from a detritivorous coral reef fish territory  
 AU Wilson, S.; Burns, K.; Codi, S.  
 CS Department of Marine Biology and Aquaculture, James Cook University, Townsville, 4811, Australia  
 SO Organic Geochemistry (2001), 32(10), 1257-1269  
 CODEN: ORGEDE; ISSN: 0146-6380  
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Sediment and filamentous algae were collected from territories of the detritivorous blenny, *Salarias patzneri*, to identify sources of dietary detritus. Samples were collected during summer and winter and analyzed for fatty acid, hydrocarbon and sterol biomarkers. Sediments predominantly contained: even C number fatty acids, a high percentage of polyunsatd. fatty acids and a prevalence of n-heptadecane and n-pentadecane. This composition of lipids is typical of organic matter derived from recently deposited algae, or living microalgae. Similarities between sediment and filamentous algal lipids imply filamentous algae may be a major source of detritus in the sediments. Sediments did, however, have a higher percentage of 16:1 $\omega$ 7 than filamentous algae samples and this is most likely due to inputs to the sediments from diatoms and bacteria. **Based** on 20:5 $\omega$ 3 concns., it was estimated that diatoms accounted

for 18% of the organic matter in sediments during summer and 4% in the winter, while 18:107 concns. suggest bacteria accounted for 10% of organic matter in both seasons. Lipid biomarkers indicated that dinoflagellates, corals, cyanobacteria and zooplankton also contribute to sediments, providing a diverse range of dietary nutrients. It is this combination of inputs to sedimentary detritus that provides *S. patzneri* with essential dietary nutrients.

RE.CNT 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:167760 CAPLUS

DN 134:207224

TI A nutritional supplement for lowering serum triglyceride and cholesterol levels

IN Wright, Jeffrey L. C.; Kralovec, Jaroslav A.

PA Ocean Nutrition Canada Ltd., Can.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001015552	A1	20010308	WO 2000-CA1011	20000830
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2382262	AA	20010308	CA 2000-2382262	20000830
CA 2382262	C	20041207		
EP 1211955	A1	20020612	EP 2000-956002	20000830
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
PRAI US 1999-385834	A	19990830		
WO 2000-CA1011	W	20000830		

AB Triglycerides and cholesterol in the bloodstream are important factors in the development of cardiovascular disease. The present invention discloses a nutritional supplement comprising a sterol and an omega-3 fatty acid, or an ester thereof, for lowering cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the bloodstream of a subject. Preferably, the sterol and omega-3 fatty acid are together in the form of an ester.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:34713 CAPLUS

DN 132:83678

TI Compositions for rapid and non-irritating transdermal delivery of pharmaceutically active agents and methods for formulating such compositions and delivery thereof

IN Kirby, Kenneth B.; Pettersson, Berno

PA Transdermal Technologies, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1



	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000001351	A1	20000113	WO 1999-US15297	19990707
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2336682	AA	20000113	CA 1999-2336682	19990707
	AU 9949725	A1	20000124	AU 1999-49725	19990707
	EP 1094781	A1	20010502	EP 1999-933731	19990707
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002519366	T2	20020702	JP 2000-557798	19990707
	US 2003104040	A1	20030605	US 2002-74497	20020211
	US 6787152	B2	20040907		
	US 2004202709	A1	20041014	US 2004-831416	20040423
PRAI	US 1998-91910P	P	19980707		
	WO 1999-US15297	W	19990707		
	US 2000-381095	A3	20000511		
	US 2002-74497	A3	20020211		

AB Pharmaceutical compns. for the transdermal administration of a medicament or other active agent by topical application of the composition to the skin of humans or other animals are described. Methodol. for formulating such compns. which provide for very rapid uptake of the medicament and transmigration into and through the skin to either fatty tissues or the vascular system, while minimizing irritation to the skin and/or immunol. response, is based on a transdermal delivery system (TDS) wherein the medicament is modified to form a true solution in a complex formed from particular solvents and solvent and solute modifiers in combination with skin stabilizers. Uptake of the medicament is further facilitated and made more rapid by including forskolin or other source of cellular energy, namely induction of cAMP or cGMP. Selection of specific solvents and solvent and solute modifiers and other functional ingredients and the amts. thereof are chosen such that there is a balance between the sum of the mole-moments [(molar amount of each individual ingredient) X (dipole moment of that ingredient)] of the delivery system and the sum of the molar moments of the composition in which the medicament is dissolved. Preferably, the van der Waals forces of the delivery system is also similarly matched to the van der Waals forces of the total composition, namely, delivery system plus active agent. A cream for promoting cellulite removal contained conjugated linoleic acid 0.3, aescin 0.1, pyridoxal-5-phosphate 0.001, licorice (20 % glycyrrhizic acid) 0.05, ephedrine 0.5, theophylline 1.5, olive oil 2, carnitine 0.3, methylsulfonylmethane 2, ascorbyl palmitate 0.015, lemon oil 0.8,  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid 0.2, lauricidin 2, androgen DHT 4.65, allantoin 0.3, vitamin E acetate 0.25, dexpantenol 2, propylene glycol 2, and water q.s. to 100 %.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1992:261977 CAPLUS

DN 116:261977

TI Characterization of organic matter at the air-sea interface, in subsurface water, and in bottom sediments near the Balabar sewage outfall in Sydney's coastal region

AU Nichols, P. D.; Espey, Q. I.

CS Mar. Lab., CSIRO, Hobart, 7001, Australia

SO Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research (1991), 42(4), 327-48

CODEN: AJMFA4; ISSN: 0067-1940

DT Journal

LA English

AB The lipid and related-chemical compns. of samples from the air-sea interface, subsurface water, and sediments collected adjacent to Sydney's Malabar nearshore sewage outfall during January and Feb. 1990 were analyzed in detail. A novel sampling scheme made use of a rotating-drum microlayer sampler, a towed Seastar sampler for filtration and extraction of subsurface water in situ, and sediment collection in Teflon bags by divers. Particulate and dissolved organic matter was examined for 4 distinct aquatic environments: the surface microlayer in a no-slick zone (ML), the microlayer in a plume slick (PS), the microlayer in a banded slick (BS), and subsurface waters (SS). The concns. of lipid classes and of many individual components in particulate matter from water samples generally followed the trend PS > ML > BS > SS, although in several instances the sequence began with ML > PS. A similar pattern was seen for the dissolved organic fractions. The composition of the ML sample differed from the compns.

of

the other water samples for several of the lipid classes analyzed; the very high relative abundance of cholesterol and the presence of significant portions of long-chain saturated and monounsaturated fatty acids indicate a substantial marine origin for the lipids in the ML sample. The concns. of most components were generally an order of magnitude higher in sediment 0.5 km from the Malabar outfall than in sediment 0.85 km away (long Bay). The fecal indicator coprostanol was present in all samples at concns. of 0.1-7 µg/L in water and 0.1-1.1 µg/g in sediments. Petroleum contamination was also apparent in all samples, based on a number of distinct features of the hydrocarbon profiles: the occurrence of a high abundance of unresolved complex material, little or no odd-over-even predominance in the distribution of n-alkanes, and the presence of hopanes and steranes characteristic of crude oil. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) derived from combustion sources were detected in sediments at both distances from the outfall. PAH concns. in water samples were at the limits of detection. With the commissioning of deep-water outfalls to replace the nearshore ones, a decrease in nearshore contamination is expected. This study provides **baseline** chemical data for future comparative examination of the efficacy of Sydney's deep-water sewage outfalls.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1991:557845 CAPLUS

DN 115:157845

TI Dietary lipid changes during herbivory and coprophagy by the marine invertebrate *Nereis diversicolor*

AU Bradshaw, Stuart A.; O'Hara, Sean C. M.; Corner, Eric D. S.; Eglinton, Geoffrey

CS Org. Geochem. Unit, Univ. Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TS, UK

SO Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom (1990), 70(4), 771-87

CODEN: JMBAAK; ISSN: 0025-3154

DT Journal

LA English

AB Changes in dietary lipids (fatty acids, sterols, and fatty alcs.) during herbivory and coprophagy by the annelid worm *Hediste* (*Nereis*) *diversicolor* were modelled in laboratory feeding expts. The dinoflagellate *Scrippsiella trochoidea* was used as the food in herbivory; feces from the crustacean *Neomysis integer* after feeding on this same alga, were used as the food in coprophagy. *Nereis* is extremely efficient in its assimilation of dietary lipids and produces feces with very low fatty acid:sterol (FAST) ratios in both herbivory and coprophagy. The net decrease in total lipid in both modes of feeding with this species suggests that annelids, where present, are as important as other invertebrate groups in affecting the flux of lipids through marine food chains. Unlike species of crustaceans and

mollusks studied to date, *Nereis* assimilates all fatty acid to a high degree, though herbivorous and particularly coprophagous feeding leads to relatively high abundances of 'bacterial' odd carbon-number normal and branched fatty acids in the feces. As such, annelids are likely to be responsible for part of the microbial element of sedimentary lipid distributions. The quantity of cholesterol in the diet affects the manner in which *Nereis* changes the sterol distribution of the digested material. With a cholesterol-poor diet, as in herbivory, this sterol is significantly contributed to the feces while  $\Delta 8(14)$  sterols appear to be transformed to  $\Delta 5$  sterols to compensate for the loss of  $\Delta 5$  sterol. With cholesterol-rich diets, as in coprophagy, cholesterol is taken up directly from the diet and no  $\Delta 8(14)$  conversion is observed. Overall, *Nereis* has little quant. effect upon the dietary 4-methylsterols and hence the use of these compds. as quant. dinoflagellate markers is further strengthened. However, the quantity of 4-desmethyl in the digested material depends upon the feeding mode: accordingly, any assessment of dinoflagellate input to sediments **based** on the relative quantities of 4-Me to 4-desmethyl sterols, must be treated with caution.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1980:196757 CAPLUS

DN 92:196757

TI Relationship between diet composition and growth rate of the zoeal and mysis stages of *Penaeus japonicus* Bate

AU Villegas, C. T.; Kanazawa, A.

CS Philippines

SO Quarterly Research Report - Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Aquaculture Department (1978), 2(2), 24-9

CODEN: QRRDDK; ISSN: 0115-5474

DT Journal

LA English

AB There was no definite relation between diet composition and survival rates of early larval stages of prawns (*P. japonicus*). Diet B (Kanazawa, A., et al., 1971; composition given) was considered satisfactory for growth of these prawns. Diet B (casein **based**) was better than Tapes meal and especially mysid meal, and gave somewhat lower growth rates than *Chaetoceros gracilis* plus *Artemia nauplii*. Survival rates were 34.2% for Diet B and 21.6% for the *Chaetoceros*-*Artemia* diet. The fatty acid and sterol compns. of the test feeds are given.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:23:51 ON 16 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:24:00 ON 16 MAY 2005

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
L2 0 S L1 SSS  
L3 1 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:24:55 ON 16 MAY 2005

L4 1 S L3

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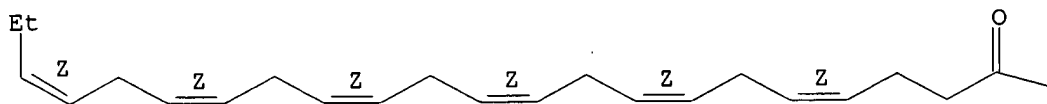
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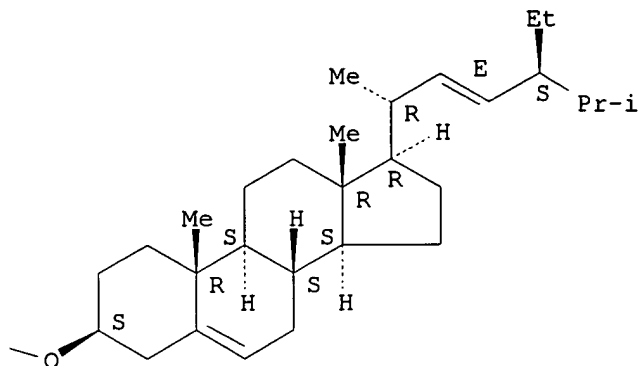
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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
RN 272107-19-4 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 22 Jun 2000  
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-4,7,10,13,16,19-  
docosaehaenoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C51 H78 O2  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A





\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2000:367057 CAPLUS  
DN 133:17688  
TI Preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivatives for reduction of  
serum cholesterol and triglycerides  
IN Burdick, David Carl; Moine, Gerard; Raederstorff, Daniel; Weber, Peter  
PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1004594	A1	20000531	EP 1999-122978	19991119
	EP 1004594	B1	20030806		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	NZ 501169	A	20010525	NZ 1999-501169	19991118
	CA 2290331	AA	20000526	CA 1999-2290331	19991119
	MX 9910678	A	20000930	MX 1999-10678	19991119
	AT 246704	E	20030815	AT 1999-122978	19991119
	ES 2204052	T3	20040416	ES 1999-122978	19991119
	JP 2000159792	A2	20000613	JP 1999-330770	19991122
	KR 2000035619	A	20000626	KR 1999-52052	19991123
	US 2002160990	A1	20021031	US 1999-448356	19991123
	NO 9905784	A	20000529	NO 1999-5784	19991125
	NO 314357	B1	20030310		
	AU 9960655	A1	20000601	AU 1999-60655	19991125
	AU 762539	B2	20030626		
	BR 9905398	A	20000808	BR 1999-5398	19991125
	CN 1256277	A	20000614	CN 1999-124382	19991126
	CN 1135233	B	20040121		
	US 2002055493	A1	20020509	US 2001-989554	20011120
PRAI	EP 1998-122412	A	19981126		
	EP 1999-119337	A	19990929		
	US 1999-448356	A3	19991123		
AB	Phytosterol and/or phytostanol esters with polyunsatd. fatty acids having				

from 18 to 22 carbon atoms and at least three carbon-carbon double bonds are were prepared as agents effective in reducing both serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, .91 g docosahexaenoic acid was treated with 1.03 g stigmasterol in presence of dimethylaminopyridine in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 1.0 g stigmasterol docosahexaenoate as an oil.

IT 272107-19-4P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

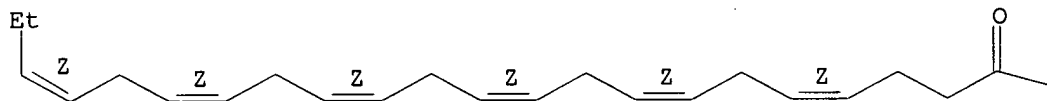
(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of serum cholesterol and triglycerides)

RN 272107-19-4 CAPLUS

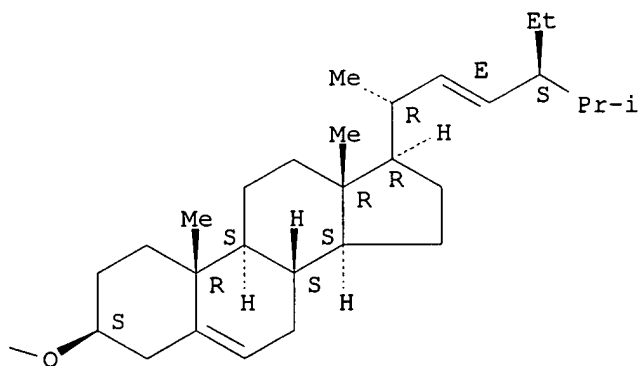
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L3 1 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:24:55 ON 16 MAY 2005

L4 1 S L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2005

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:25:21 ON 16 MAY 2005

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:30:04 ON 16 MAY 2005

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L7 1 S L5 SSS FULL

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L8 1 S L7

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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 272107-20-7 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 22 Jun 2000

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate, (3 $\beta$ ,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C49 H76 O2

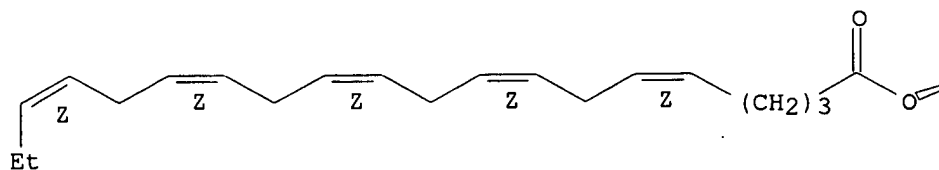
SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

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1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2000:367057 CAPLUS  
DN 133:17688  
TI Preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivatives for reduction of  
serum cholesterol and triglycerides  
IN Burdick, David Carl; Moine, Gerard; Raederstorff, Daniel; Weber, Peter  
PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1004594	A1	20000531	EP 1999-122978	19991119
	EP 1004594	B1	20030806		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	NZ 501169	A	20010525	NZ 1999-501169	19991118
	CA 2290331	AA	20000526	CA 1999-2290331	19991119
	MX 9910678	A	20000930	MX 1999-10678	19991119
	AT 246704	E	20030815	AT 1999-122978	19991119
	ES 2204052	T3	20040416	ES 1999-122978	19991119
	JP 2000159792	A2	20000613	JP 1999-330770	19991122
	KR 2000035619	A	20000626	KR 1999-52052	19991123
	US 2002160990	A1	20021031	US 1999-448356	19991123
	NO 9905784	A	20000529	NO 1999-5784	19991125
	NO 314357	B1	20030310		
	AU 9960655	A1	20000601	AU 1999-60655	19991125
	AU 762539	B2	20030626		
	BR 9905398	A	20000808	BR 1999-5398	19991125
	CN 1256277	A	20000614	CN 1999-124382	19991126
	CN 1135233	B	20040121		
	US 2002055493	A1	20020509	US 2001-989554	20011120
PRAI	EP 1998-122412	A	19981126		



EP 1999-119337 A 19990929  
US 1999-448356 A3 19991123

AB Phytosterol and/or phytostanol esters with polyunsatd. fatty acids having from 18 to 22 carbon atoms and at least three carbon-carbon double bonds are prepared as agents effective in reducing both serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, .91 g docosahexaenoic acid was treated with 1.03 g stigmasterol in presence of dimethylaminopyridine in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 1.0 g stigmasterol docosahexaenoate as an oil.

IT 272107-20-7P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of serum cholesterol and triglycerides)

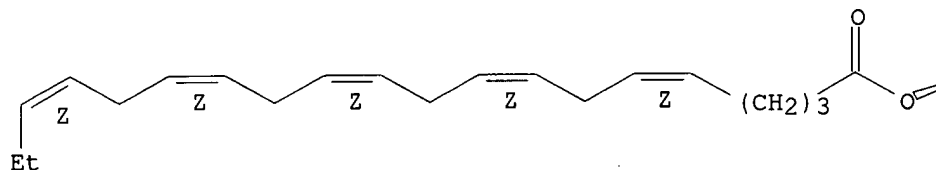
RN 272107-20-7 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

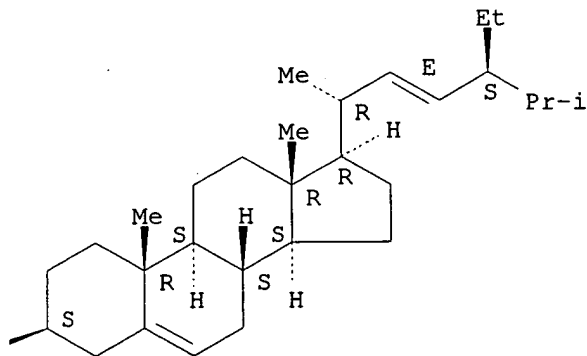
Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

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RE.CNT 5

THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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